



09/153644 CS Inst. Mining, Krivoi Rog Zavodsk. Lab. (1965), 31(9), 1109-10 so DTJournal Russian LA => s tw (P) pn 2559 TW 60 TWS 2612 TW (TW OR TWS) 21486 PN 1337 PNS 22752 PN (PN OR PNS) 4 TW (P) PN L7 => d 14 1-7 all L4 HAS NO ANSWERS O SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON TW373019/PN => d cost SINCE FILE TOTAL COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SESSION ENTRY 13.45 13.30 CONNECT CHARGES 0.48 NETWORK CHARGES 0.42 4.30 4.30 DISPLAY CHARGES 18.23 18.02 0.88 0.88 CAPLUS FEE (5%) \_\_\_\_\_ -----18.90 19.11 FULL ESTIMATED COST IN FILE 'HCAPLUS' AT 10:20:37 ON 04 NOV 2001 => s triglyceride and candle 29052 TRIGLYCERIDE 31885 TRIGLYCERIDES 49927 TRIGLYCERIDE (TRIGLYCERIDE OR TRIGLYCERIDES) 1607 CANDLE 1360 CANDLES 2520 CANDLE (CANDLE OR CANDLES) 6 TRIGLYCERIDE AND CANDLE L8=> d 18 1-6 all L8 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS Full-text

AN 2001:645561 HCAPLUS

135:197796 DN

Vegetable lipid-based composition and candle TI

IN Tao, Bernard Y.

Indiana Soybean Board, Inc., USA PA

U.S., 6 pp. CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C10L005-00

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NCL 044275000
CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 2
                    KIND DATE
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
     PATENT NO.
     -----
                                          ______
    US 6284007 B1 20010904 US 1998-132991 19980812
US 2001013195 A1 20010816 US 2001-802137 20010308
PRAI US 1998-132991 A1 19980812
AB A vegetable lipid-based compn. comprised of a vegetable lipid component
     and a petroleum wax is described. The vegetable lipid component may
     include a triglyceride or a free fatty acid/triglyceride mixt. The
     vegetable lipid-based compn. will burn significantly longer than com.
     candles.
     vegetable lipid candle
ST
IT Candles
     Coloring materials
     Odor and Odorous substances
        (vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)
     Fatty acids, uses
     Glycerides, uses
     Hydrocarbon waxes, uses
     RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)
     57-10-3, Palmitic acid, uses 57-11-4, Stearic acid, uses 60-33-3,
     Linoleic acid, uses 112-80-1, Oleic acid, uses 112-85-6, Behenic acid
     143-07-7, Lauric acid, uses 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 463-40-1,
     Linolenic acid 506-30-9, Arachidic acid 506-32-1, Arachidonic acid
     544-63-8, Myristic acid, uses 557-59-5, Lignoceric acid
     RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)
RE.CNT 30
(1) Anon; JP 47030760 1968
(2) Anon; JP 60051765 1985 HCAPLUS
(3) Anon; GB 2197337 1988 HCAPLUS
(4) Baumer; US 1958462 1934
(5) Beardmore; US 4118203 1978 HCAPLUS
(6) Cangardel; US 3871815 1975 HCAPLUS
 (7) Comstock; US 4608011 1986
 (8) Drake; US 3429815 1969 HCAPLUS
 (9) Dulling; US 3630697 1971 HCAPLUS
 (10) Easterday; US 3384312 1968
 (11) Elsamaloty; US 5578089 1996
 (12) Kayfetz; US 4134718 1979
 (13) Kirk-Other; Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 3rd Edition V24, P473
 (14) Knowles; US 3613658 1971
 (15) Lin; US 5171329 1992
 (16) Luken; US 4759709 1988
 (17) Miller; US 3645705 1972 HCAPLUS
 (18) Morrison; US 5879694 1999 HCAPLUS
 (19) Poulina; US 4813975 1989 HCAPLUS
 (20) Pretorius; US 4002706 1977 HCAPLUS
 (21) Requejo; US 5919423 1999 HCAPLUS
 (22) Reswick; US 2377106 1945
 (23) Sapper; US 4507077 1985
 (24) Saunders; US 4390590 1983 HCAPLUS
 (25) Taylor; US 4855098 1989 HCAPLUS
 (26) Thompson; US 2638411 1953 HCAPLUS
 (27) Tsaras; US 3844706 1974
 (28) Will; US 1954659 1934
 (29) Wilson; US 4614625 1986 HCAPLUS
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(30) Wilson; US 4693890 1987 HCAPLUS

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ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L8
Full-text
AN 2001:598353 HCAPLUS
DN
    135:154914
    Vegetable lipid-based composition and candle
TI
IN Tao, Bernard Y.
PA Indiana Soybean Board, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 132,991.
    CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C10L005-00
NCL 044275000
CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 2
                                         APPLICATION NO. DATE
                    KIND DATE
    PATENT NO.
    -----
PI US 2001013195 A1 20010816 US 2001-802137 20010308
US 6284007 B1 20010904 US 1998-132991 19980812
PRAI US 1998-132991 A1 19980812
AB A vegetable lipid-based compn. comprised of a vegetable lipid component
     and a petroleum wax is described. The vegetable lipid component may
     include a triglyceride or a free fatty acid/triglyceride mixt. The
     vegetable lipid-based compn. has properties that make it advantageous in
     candle prodn.
ST candle triglyceride fatty acid
IT Candles
        (vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)
   Fatty acids, uses
IT
     Glycerides, uses
     Hydrocarbon waxes, uses
     Paraffin waxes, uses
     RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)
     57-10-3, Palmitic acid, uses 57-11-4, Stearic acid, uses 112-80-1,
     Oleic acid, uses
     RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (vegetable lipid-based compn. and candle)
    ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L8
Full-text
AN 1998:31382 HCAPLUS
     128:66323
     Process for producing a paraffin-based object, especially a perfumed
    Matzat, Norbert; Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus
     Schuemann Sasol G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany; Matzat, Norbert;
     Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus
    PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
    German
LA
     ICM C11C005-00
IC
     ICS A61K007-46
CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1
                                        APPLICATION NO. DATE
     PATENT NO.
                   KIND DATE
                                         -----
     -----
     WO 9748784 A1 19971224 WO 1997-EP2670 19970524
         W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
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LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
            PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ,
            VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
            GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
            ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
                                         DE 1997-19707909 19970227
    DE 19707909 A1 19980108
                                       CA 1997-2258678 19970524
    CA 2258678
                     AA 19971224
                    A1 19980107 AU 1997-29604
A1 19990407 EP 1997-923997
                                                          19970524
    AU 9729604
                                        EP 1997-923997
                                                          19970524
    EP 906381
        R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, BS, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, SI, FI
    BR 9709825 A 19990810 BR 1997-9825 19970524
                                         JP 1998-502169 19970524
    JP 2001501983
                     T2 20010213
                                         US 1998-202755 19981216
                     B1 20010501
    US 6224641
                         19960619
PRAI DE 1996-19624454 A
    DE 1996-19643719 A
                          19961023
    DE 1997-19707909 A
                          19970227
    WO 1997-EP2670 W
                          19970524
    In a method for prodn. of a perfumed candle or other paraffin-based
    object with a proportion of a perfume, the perfume is dissolved in a
    solvent contg. an ester, esp. an org. ester such as a triglyceride, and
    the soln. is in turn added to or dissolved in paraffin. The perfume forms
     a solid soln. with the solvent; this soln. may contain a high proportion
    of perfume and is readily mixed homogeneously with powd. paraffin base.
     The powd. mixt. is formed into a candle or other object by compression.
     Thus, hardened palm oil (penetration 6 mm-1) contg. 30% essential oil was
    mixed 1:1 with paraffin paste to produce a product with penetration
     ~46 mm-1 at 30°.
   paraffin wax perfumed candle
ST
   Palm oil
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (hardened; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a
       perfumed candle)
TΤ
     Waxes
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (micro-; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed
        candle)
     Candles
IT
     Perfumes
        (process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed
        candle)
     Paraffin waxes, biological studies
     Tallow
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed
        candle)
     Esters, biological studies
IT
     Glycerides, biological studies
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (solvents; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a
        perfumed candle)
    ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
    1997:53532 HCAPLUS
DN
    126:77354
     Gelatinized plant oil for use as candles
TI
IN
     Eini, Meir
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Israel
PΔ
SO
    Israeli, 23 pp.
     CODEN: ISXXAQ
DT
    Patent
    English
LA
    ICM C22C005-00
IC
    51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
    Section cross-reference(s): 17
FAN.CNT 1
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
                    KIND DATE
     PATENT NO.
                                          _____
    IL 109814 A1 19960618 IL 1994-109814 19940529
PΙ
    A compn. for use in illumination, comprising: (a) at least one oil; and
     (b) at least one gelatinizing agent having 15 or more carbons, selected
     from the group consisting of fatty acids and fatty acid derivs., in a
     sufficiently high concn. to gelatinize the oil. The oil is selected from
     rose hip oil, wheat germ oil, apricot kernel oil, avocado oil, sunflower
     oil, evening primrose oil, jojoba oil, corn germ oil, mineral oil, and
     olive oil. The gelatinizing agent is selected from the alcs.
     1-pentadecanol, cetyl alc., 1-heptadecanol, stearyl alc., nonadecanol,
     arachidyl alc., heneicosanol, behenyl alc., lignoceryl alc.,
     1-pentacosanol, 1-hexacosanol, 1-heptacosanol, 1-octacosanol,
     1-tracontanol, 1-tetracontanol, or 1-pentacontanol or from the satd. fatty
     acids. Stearic acid, hexacosanic acid, stearic acid Et ester, stearic
     acid Me ester, stearic acid Pr ester, stearic anhydride, \alpha-hydroxy
     stearic acid, triglycerides, 12-hydroxy stearic acid,
     1-monopalmitoyl-rac-glyceride, 1,3-dipalmitin, 1,2-dipalmitoyl-3-myristoyl-
     rac-glycerol, and hexadecanedioic acid.
    candle gelatinized plant oil
    Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (apricot kernel; gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
        (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Avocado oil
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
TΤ
     Corn oil
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Evening primrose oil
IT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Fatty acids, uses
IT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Glycerides, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
         (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Hydrocarbon oils
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
         (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Jojoba oil
IT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
         (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Olive oil
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
         (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
     Sunflower oil
 IT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
         (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
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Wheat germ oil
    RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
       (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
    Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
    RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
       (rose hip; gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
    57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, uses 106-14-9 111-61-5, Stearic acid ethyl
    ester 112-61-8, Stearic acid methyl ester 112-92-5, 1-Octadecanol
    502-52-3, 1,3-Dipalmitin 505-54-4, Hexadecanedioic acid 506-46-7,
    Hexacosanoic acid 506-51-4, Lignoceryl alcohol 506-52-5, 1-Hexacosanol
    557-61-9, 1-Octacosanol 593-50-0, 1-Triacontanol 629-22-1,
    \alpha-Hydroxy stearic acid 629-76-5, 1-Pentadecanol 629-96-9,
    Arachidyl alcohol 638-08-4, Stearic anhydride 661-19-8, Behenyl
    alcohol 1454-85-9, 1-Heptadecanol 2004-39-9, 1-Heptacosanol
    3634-92-2, Stearic acid propyl ester 26040-98-2, 1-Pentacosanol
    26657-96-5 29592-89-0 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 40710-43-8,
     1-Pentacontanol 51227-32-8, Heneicosanal 52783-43-4, Nonadecanol
     164350-12-3, 1-Tetracontanol
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (gelatinized plant oil for use as candles)
    ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
    1989:56305 HCAPLUS
DN 110:56305
    Study on candle millet seed oil (Pennisetum americanum L. Schum.)
    Lognay, G.; Marlier, M.; Baudart, E.; Severin, M.; Casimir, J.
    Lab. Chim. Gen. Org., Fac. Sci. Agron. Etat, Gembloux, Belg.
     Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse (1988), 65(4), 291-4
     CODEN: RISGAD; ISSN: 0035-6808
DT
    Journal
    French
    17-11 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
     Two cultivars of Millet seeds (P. americanum) were studied . The fatty
     acid profile was characterized by high levels of linoleic, oleic, and
     palmitic acids. Other minor acids with 20, 22, and 24 C atoms were also
     identified by GC-MS. The predominant triglycerides calcd. on the basis
     of the random 1-2 distribution were PLO, PLL, OLL, OOL, PLP, and LLL.
     GC-MS and GLC investigations on the sterol and tocopherol fractions
     revealed that the main constituents are sitosterol and campesterol for the
     former and \alpha- and \gamma-tocopherol for the latter. Nutritional
     properties in relation to oil compn. are also briefly discussed.
     millet seed oil compn; tocopherol millet seed oil; triglyceride millet
     seed oil; fatty acid millet seed oil; sterol millet seed oil
     Fatty acids, biological studies
     Glycerides, biological studies
     Hydrocarbons, biological studies
     Lipids, biological studies
     Tocopherols
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
     Steroids, biological studies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (hydroxy, of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
     Glycerides, biological studies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (mono-, of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
     Oils, glyceridic
     RL: PRP (Properties)
         (pearl millet seed, compn. of, variety in relation to)
     Lipids, biological studies
IT
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
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(polar, of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
    57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 59-02-9, \alpha-Tocopherol
    83-46-5, \beta-Sitosterol 83-48-7 119-13-1, \delta-Tocopherol
    122-32-7 148-03-8, \beta-Tocopherol 474-62-4, Campesterol 481-19-6,
    \Delta 7-Stigmasterol 537-40-6 1721-51-3, \alpha-Tocotrienol
    7616-22-0, \gamma-Tocopherol 18472-36-1, \Delta5-Avenasterol
                            26836-31-7 26836-32-8 26836-35-1
    23290-26-8 26836-30-6
                                          26836-39-5
                                                         26836-40-8
    26836-36-2 26836-37-3 26836-38-4
    27071-84-7 28409-91-8 28409-94-1
                                          28880-78-6
                                                         29590-02-1
    29661-35-6
    RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (of millet seed oil, variety in relation to)
    ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L8
Full-text
    1980:145416 HCAPLUS
AN
    92:145416
    Utilization of protected and unprotected rapeseed by lactating dairy cows
TI
    Christensen, David A.; Cochran, Marlene; Steacy, G.
    Dep. Anim. Poult. Sci., Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Can.
CS
    Proc. Int. Rapeseed Conf., 5th (1979), Meeting Date 1978, Volume 2, 217-19
SO
     Publisher: Dr. Goesta Andersson, Svaloev, Swed.
    CODEN: 42TCAX
    Conference
    English
LA
    18-3 (Animal Nutrition)
CC
     Section cross-reference(s): 4
     Cows given low-forage control (35% alfalfa-bromegrass hay), high-forage
     control (50% hay), low forage feed contg. 8% H2CO [50-00-0]-treated
     soybean-tallow mixt., or 8% H2CO-treated low-glucosinolate (cultivar
     Tower) rapeseed had milk prodns. of 28.6, 27.3, 30.4, and 31.7 kg/day,
     resp. The treated rapeseed-contg. feed produced higher milk fat and
     better feed efficiency than the other test materials. Cows given similar
     feeds, but with unprotected soybean meal (2.2% fat), 6.3 or 12.6% cultivar
     Candle rapeseed (5 and 8% fat, resp.), or 11.2% cultivar Tower rapeseed
     (8% fat) had milk yields of 27.7, 27.6, 26.8, and 25.7 kg/day, resp.
     Those given the rape-contg. feeds all had significantly higher plasma
     cholesterol [57-88-5] and triglyceride levels.
     rapeseed formaldehyde cow milk; protein rape formaldehyde cow milk; lipid
     rape formaldehyde cow milk; cholesterol cow feed rapeseed; plasma lipid
     cow rape feed
IT
     Cattle
        (feeding expt. on cows, with formaldehyde-treated rape)
     Brassica campestris
IT
     Rape
        (feeding expt. with formaldehyde-treated, on dairy cows)
IT
     Lipids
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (formaldehyde-protected, of rapeseed, feeding expt. with, on dairy
     Glycerides, biological studies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (of blood plasma, of cow, rapeseed of feed effect on)
     Milk
IT
        (prodn. of, feeding expt. with formaldehyde-treated rape protein on)
     57-88-5, biological studies
IT
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (of blood plasma, of cow, rapeseed of feed effect on)
     50-00-0, biological studies
IT
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (rapeseed treated with, feeding expt. with, on dairy cows)
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#### => d his (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:16:31 ON 04 NOV 2001) FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:16:41 ON 04 NOV 2001 L1 0 S TW373019/PN L2 0 S TW0373019/PN L3 0 S TW373019/9N 0 S TW373019/PN L5 2612 S TW L6 4 S L5 AND PN 1.7 4 S TW (P) PN 6 S TRIGLYCERIDE AND CANDLE 1.8 => s palm and candle 10450 PALM 680 PALMS 10712 PALM (PALM OR PALMS) 1607 CANDLE 1360 CANDLES 2520 CANDLE (CANDLE OR CANDLES) 11 PALM AND CANDLE 1.9 => d 19 1-11 all ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS Full-text AN 2001:426985 HCAPLUS DN 135:168611 Dimethyl ether (DME). Assessment of viscosity using the new volatile fuel viscometer (VFVM) ΑU Sivebaek, Ion M.; Sorenson, Spencer C.; Jakobsen, Joergen Technical University of Denmark, Den. CS Soc. Automot. Eng., [Spec. Publ.] SP (2001), SP-1632(State of Alternative Fuel Technologies 2001), 1-9 CODEN: SAESA2; ISSN: 0099-5908 PΒ Society of Automotive Engineers DT Journal English LA 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products) Section cross-reference(s): 52 This paper describes the development and test of a viscometer capable of handling di-Me Ether (DME) and other volatile fuels. DME has excellent combustion characteristics in diesel engines but the injection equipment can break down prematurely due to extensive wear when handling this fuel. It was established, in earlier work, that the wear in the pumps is substantial even if the lubricity of DME is raised to a believed acceptable level using anti-wear additives. An influence of the viscosity on the wear in the pumps was suspected. The problem, up to now, was that the viscosity of DME has only been estd. or calcd. but never actually measured. In the present work a volatile fuel viscometer (VFVM) was developed. It is of the capillary type and it was designed to handle DME, pure or with additives. The kinematic and dynamic viscosities of pure DME were measured at 0.185 cSt and 0.122 cP at 25° resp. The VFVM

established that low concns. of additives do not affect the viscosity of DME significantly. This is the case even when the additive has a high viscosity or is solid at ambient temp. The viscosity of DME blends can reach that of diesel oil but only when the additive is present in large proportions. It is not believed that reasonably additive-contg. DME can

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reach the same viscosity and lubricity as diesel oil. The soln. is rather
    to design the pumps so they can handle pure DME.
    dimethyl ether viscosity volatile fuel viscometer
    Rape oil
    RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (Me esters; assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel
       viscometer)
    Candles
    Diesel engines
    Diesel fuel substitutes
    Injectors
    Viscometers
    Wear
        (assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)
    Castor oil
    Lard
      Palm oil
    RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)
    Fuel additives
        (lubricity; assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel
        viscometer)
    291291-67-3, Lubrizol LZ 539N
    RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)
    115-10-6, Dimethyl ether
     RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
        (assessment of viscosity of di-Me ether using volatile fuel viscometer)
RE.CNT 19
RE
(1) Anon; ASTM Standard D446-74
(2) Anon; DEA Mineraloel AG Handbook DME 99.99
(3) Anon; ISO Standard 1997, 12156
(4) Anon; Standard ISO 1994, 3105
(5) Briant, J; Rheological Properties of Lubricants 1989
(6) Christensen, R; SAE Paper 1997, 971665
(7) Einstein, A; Dover Publications 1956
(8) Fleisch, T; SAE Paper 1995, 950061
(9) Goering, C; Transactions of the ASAE 1982, P1472 HCAPLUS
(10) Hansen, J; SAE Paper 1995, 950063
(11) Japar, S; International Journal of Chemical Kinetics 1990, V22, P1257
   HCAPLUS
(12) Kajitani, S; SAE Paper 1997, 972973
(13) Lacey, P; SAE Paper 2000, 2000-01-1804
(14) Lacey, P; SAE Paper 2000, 2000-01-1917
(15) Nielsen, K; Fall Technical Conference 1999, V33-1(ASME Paper 99-ICE-217
    ICE), P145
(16) Reid, R; The Properties of Gases and Liquids. Fourth Edition 1987
(17) Sivebaek, I; Proceeding of the 9th Nordic Symposium on Tribology -
    NORDTRIB 2000 - At Porvoo 2000
(18) Sivebaek, I; SAE Paper 2000, 2000-01-2970
(19) Sorenson, S; SAE Paper 1995, 950064
    ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
   2000:316631 HCAPLUS
    132:323795
   Non-paraffin candle composition
TI
    Calzada, Jose Francisco; Upadhyaya, Janardan
IN
PA
    Can.
     U.S., 4 pp.
SO
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CODEN: USXXAM
DT
    Patent
LA
    English
    ICM C10L005-00
    ICS F23D003-16
NCL 044275000
CC 51-12 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1
    PATENT NO.
                  KIND DATE
                                         APPLICATION NO. DATE
                     ----
                                         _____
     _____
    US 6063144 A 20000516 US 1999-255951 19990223
PΙ
    A substantially non-paraffin combustible candle compn. consists
     essentially of at least 30 parts by wt. of stearic acid, at least 5 parts
     by wt. of vegetable-derived wax having a m.p. of at least 50°.,
     0-50 parts by wt. of at least one vegetable oil, 0 to 10 parts by wt. of
    at least one fragrance and 0 to 1 part by wt. of at least one oxidn.
     inhibitor.
    nonparaffin wax candle vegetable oil
    RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (arrayan; non-paraffin candle compn.)
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (hydrogenated; non-paraffin candle compn.)
     Antioxidants
IT
      Candles
        (non-paraffin candle compn.)
    Candelilla wax
IT
     Carnauba wax
     Coconut oil
     Corn oil
     Cottonseed oil
      Palm oil
     Soybean oil
     Sunflower oil
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
       (non-paraffin candle compn.)
IT
     Waxes
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (sugarcane; non-paraffin candle compn.)
TΤ
     Waxes
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (vegetable-derived; non-paraffin candle compn.)
IT
     Sugarcane
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (wax; non-paraffin candle compn.)
     57-11-4, Stearic acid, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (non-paraffin candle compn.)
RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Cangardel; US 3871815 1975 HCAPLUS
(2) Daling; US 3630697 1971 HCAPLUS
(3) Easterday; US 3843312 1974
(4) Knowles; US 3613658 1971
(5) Morrison; US 5879694 1999 HCAPLUS
(6) Requejo; US 5919423 1999 HCAPLUS
    ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L9
Full-text
    1998:31382 HCAPLUS
DN 128:66323
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Process for producing a paraffin-based object, especially a perfumed
    candle
    Matzat, Norbert; Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus
IN
    Schuemann Sasol G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany; Matzat, Norbert;
    Matthaei, Michael; Starke, Claus
    PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
LA
   German
   ICM C11C005-00
IC
     ICS A61K007-46
    62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
                    KIND DATE
     PATENT NO.
                                           -----
     _____
                                      WO 1997-EP2670 19970524
                     A1 19971224
PΙ
    WO 9748784
         W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
             LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
             PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ,
             VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
             GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
             ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     DE 19707909 A1 19980108 DE 1997-19707909 19970227
CA 2258678 AA 19971224 CA 1997-2258678 19970524
                     A1 19980107
                                         AU 1997-29604 19970524
     AU 9729604
                 A1 19990407
                                         EP 1997-923997 19970524
     EP 906381
         R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, SI, FI
     BR 9709825 A 19990810 BR 1997-9825 19970524
JP 2001501983 T2 20010213 JP 1998-502169 19970524
US 6224641 B1 20010501 US 1998-202755 19981216
PRAI DE 1996-19624454 A 19960619
     DE 1996-19643719 A 19961023
     DE 1997-19707909 A 19970227
                           19970524
     WO 1997-EP2670 W
     In a method for prodn. of a perfumed candle or other paraffin-based
     object with a proportion of a perfume, the perfume is dissolved in a
     solvent contg. an ester, esp. an org. ester such as a triglyceride, and
     the soln. is in turn added to or dissolved in paraffin. The perfume forms
     a solid soln. with the solvent; this soln. may contain a high proportion
     of perfume and is readily mixed homogeneously with powd. paraffin base.
     The powd. mixt. is formed into a candle or other object by compression.
     Thus, hardened palm oil (penetration 6 mm-1) contg. 30% essential oil
     was mixed 1:1 with paraffin paste to produce a product with penetration
     ~46 mm-1 at 30°.
     paraffin wax perfumed candle
st
     Palm oil
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
     (Uses)
        (hardened; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a
        perfumed candle)
     Waxes
IΤ
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (micro-; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed
        candle)
IT
     Candles
        (process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed
     Paraffin waxes, biological studies
IT
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Tallow
    RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a perfumed
        candle)
    Esters, biological studies
    Glycerides, biological studies
     RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
        (solvents; process for producing a paraffin-based object, esp. a
        perfumed candle)
    ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L9
Full-text
    1997:720577 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
    127:308624
    Wax-based candles comprising paraffin wax and an ester and/or
     ester-montan wax mixture, and manufacture of the wax, especially for
     candles
    Matzat, Norbert; Meyer, Gernot; Laudi, Rolf; Matthaei, Michael;
    Hildebrand, Guenter; Starke, Claus
    Schuemann Sasol GmbH Co. KG, Germany
   Neth. Appl., 11 pp.
    CODEN: NAXXAN
DT Patent
   Dutch
LA
   ICM C11C005-00
     ICS C08L091-06
    45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
                    KIND DATE
     PATENT NO.
     ______
   NL 1005033 A1 19970722
NL 1005033 C2 19980715
EP 838517 A1 19980429
                                          NL 1997-1005033 19970117
PΙ
                                          EP 1997-112397 19970718
        R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
                       19960120
PRAI DE 1996-19601998
                           19961028
     DE 1996-19644737
     In the candles, the paraffin wax component is of tech. quality and has
AB
     f.p. ≤55° and the ester component has f.p.
     \geq 35^{\circ}. This compn. causes candles with a relative large
     cross-sectional area to melt evenly when lit. A mixt. of paraffin having
     f.p. 36° with hardened palm oil (penetration 6/mm at 30°)
     in ratio 1:1 gave penetration 46/mm at 30°.
     paraffin wax hardened palm oil candle; tallow paraffin wax candle;
st
     ester montan wax paraffin candle
     Isoalkanes
IT
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (C16-45, admixts. with alkanes and esters and montan wax; for f.p.
        control for even melting at large-diam. candles)
     Paraffin waxes, uses
IΤ
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (admixts. with esters and montan wax; for f.p. control for even melting
        at large-diam. candles)
     Alkanes, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (admixts. with isoalkanes and esters and montan wax; for f.p. control
        for even melting at large-diam. candles)
     Esters, uses
     Glycerides, uses
     Montan wax
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Palm kernel oil
      Palm oil
    Rape oil
    Tallow
    RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
       (admixts. with paraffin wax; for f.p. control for even melting at
       large-diam. candles)
    57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, uses
    RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
       (palm, admixts. with paraffin wax; for f.p. control for even
       melting at large-diam. candles)
   ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L9
Full-text
   1997:720575 HCAPLUS
AN
    127:308623
DN
    Method and waxes for manufacturing candles
IN Matzat, Norbert; Meyer, Gernot; Laudi, Rolf; Matthaei, Michael;
    Hildebrand, Guenter; Starke, Claus
   Schuemann Sasol GmbH Co. KG, Germany
PA
SO Neth. Appl., 10 pp.
    CODEN: NAXXAN
DT Patent
LA Dutch
IC ICM C11C005-00
    ICS C08L091-06
   45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
                                         APPLICATION NO. DATE
                   KIND DATE
    PATENT NO.
    ______
                                         NL 1997-1005021 19970116
   NL 1005021 Al 19970718
                    C2 19980720
    NL 1005021
PRAI DE 1996-19601521
                          19960117
AB In this method, in which the waxes comprise a no. of cryst. components,
    ≥1 of which has a fine-cryst. structure and ≥1 of which has
     a coarse-cryst. structure, the components are first mixed in liq. form,
     cooled at high temp. gradient such that essentially no segregation of the
     components occurs, after which the solidified material is processed to
     obtain the candles. A mixt. of 65% paraffin (m.p. ~57, softening
     point ~30°) and balance stearin (m.p. ~54°) was
     melted at 80°, solidified on a roller cooler, and processed to
     candles.
    cryst wax mixing melting cooling candle; paraffin stearin wax candle;
    hardened palm oil paraffin candle
IT Fatty alcohols
     Microcrystalline waxes
     Paraffin waxes, uses
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (admixts. with coarse-cryst. waxes; segregation prevention in
        candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)
     Fats and Glyceridic oils, uses
ΙT
     Fish oils
     Tallow
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention in
        candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (coarse-cryst., admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention
        in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)
     Palm oil
     RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
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(hardened, admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)

TT Candles

. . . .

(segregation prevention in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of molten mixts. of fine-cryst. and coarse-cryst. wax mixts. for)

IT 11099-07-3, Stearin

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (admixts. with microcryst. waxes; segregation prevention in candle manuf. by rapid cooling of)

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

#### Full-text

- AN 1996:548846 HCAPLUS
- DN 125:193957
- TI Effect of temperature, light and gamma irradiation on quality of some common edible oils
- AU Ahmad, Taufiq; Sattar, Abdus; Atta, Shaheen
- CS Nucl. Inst. Food Agric., Peshawar, Pak.
- SO Sci. Int. (Lahore) (1995), 7(4), 597-598 CODEN: SINTE8; ISSN: 1013-5316
- DT Journal
- LA English
- CC 17-9 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
- Effect of temp., light and gamma irradn. was tested on some common edible oils e.g. soybean, sunflower, corn and palm products (palm olein and palm stearin). One set of samples was exposed to continuous fluorescent light (100 ft-candles) at ambient temps. (30-35°C) while the other was kept in the refrigerator. Detn. of peroxide and cholesterol values at successive intervals for a period of 5 mo revealed that there was a significant increase in peroxide values of the samples exposed to fluorescent light at room temp. than those in the refrigerator. Palm olein showed the greatest stability with mean POV 73.44 meq/kg followed by corn, sunflower and soybean oils with mean POV values of 105.37, 115.2 and 128.6 meg/kg resp. after 5 mo storage. A slight increase was noted in cholesterol % for both the storage conditions, but smallest increase was noted in palm olein samples. Treatment of palm products to irradn. (2.5-10.0 kGy) showed a regular increase in POV for palm olein (9.4 meq/kg to 13.0 meq/kg) and palm stearin (17.48 to 22.7 meq/kg). However, a clear decreasing trend was obsd. in the iodine values of these palm products on exposure to gamma irradn.
- ST temp gamma radiation light vegetable oil
- IT Gamma ray

Temperature effects, biological

(effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Corn oil

Sovbean oil

Sunflower oil

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Peroxides, formation (nonpreparative)

RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative) (effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Palm oil

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (oleins, effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common edible oils)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils

RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (vegetable, effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of

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some common edible oils)
    57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies
    RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (effect of temp., light and gamma radiation on quality of some common
       edible oils)
    ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L9
<u>Full-text</u>
   1994:137639 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
    120:137639
TI
    Method of making a candle and composition thereof
TN
    Lin, Kuo Lung
    Chen, Wen Chi, Taiwan
    Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
    CODEN: BAXXDU
DT
   Patent
   English
T.A
   ICM C11C005-00
IC
    ICS C08L091-06
    45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
FAN.CNT 1
                                         APPLICATION NO. DATE
    PATENT NO.
                   KIND DATE
     ______
                                          _____
                   A1 19930623
                                         GB 1991-27167 19911220
    GB 2262537
                     B2 19951004
    GB 2262537
    The method providing a candle which releases reduced smoke, odor, and
     toxic particles on burning includes heat melting a butter oil and a
     solidified oil, mixing the butter oil and the solidified oil, and cooling
     and solidifying the mixt. to provide the wax of the candle, the butter
     oil having m.p. 35-37° and palmitic content ≤0.1% and the
     solidified oil having acid value <0.5, I value <2.0, sapon. value 195-198,
     m.p. 60±1°, and impurity content <0.2%. A candle was prepd.
     from a butter oil contg. palm oil 50-58, coconut oil 30-35, soybean oil
     5-8, cotton seed oil 5-8, flavor 2%, and other additives and a solidified
     oil contg. 80-90% palm oil and 10-20% soybean oil.
     candle manuf butter oil compn; solidified oil butter candle manuf
ST
    Coconut oil
IT
     Cottonseed oil
      Palm oil
    Soybean oil
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (butter oil contg., for manuf. of candles)
IT
        (manuf. of, from butter oil and solidified oil, with reduced smoke,
        odor, and toxic particles on burning)
     Palm oil
ΙT
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (hydrogenated, butter oil contg., for manuf. of candles)
    ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
L9
Full-text
    1989:556417 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
    111:156417
    Paraffin wax substitute
TI
    Phadoemchit, Tajchai; Boonvichitr, Saovaluck
IN
    Thailand
PA
    U.S., 3 pp.
     CODEN: USXXAM
DΤ
    Patent
LA
    English
    ICM C08L091-00
     ICS C11C003-12
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NCL 106244000
CC 45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
FAN.CNT 1
                                         APPLICATION NO. DATE
                    KIND DATE
    US 4842648 A 19890627 US 1987-112352 19871022
AB The title substitute, useful in the manuf. of shoe waxes, candles, waxed
    paper, etc., which is completely compatible with paraffin and hydrocarbon
    waxes, comprises a mixt. of 1-5% glyceryl monostearate (an emulsifying
     agent which reduces the amt. of cracking during molding) and refined,
    bleached, and the remainder as deodorized palm stearin. This compn. has
    m.p. 55-62° and I value 0-5.
    paraffin wax substitute manuf; stearin glyceryl monostearate wax
    substitute
    Waxes and Waxy substances
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (glyceryl monostearate-refined palm stearin mixts. as,
        compatible with or as substitutes for paraffin waxes)
     Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, uses and miscellaneous
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (substitutes for, refined palm stearin-glyceryl monostearate
       mixts. as, manuf. of)
    11099-07-3, Stearin
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (mixts. with glyceryl monostearate, as substitutes for paraffin waxes)
     31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (mixts. with refined and bleached and deodorized palm
        stearin, as substitutes for paraffin waxes)
    ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
AN 1988:633169 HCAPLUS
    109:233169
DN
    Manufacture of wax from palm oil
TI
    Tachai, Fuadonchitsuto
IN
    Bangkok Realty Co. Ltd., Thailand
    Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT
    Patent
LA
     Japanese
     ICM C11B011-00
IC
     45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
     Section cross-reference(s): 43
FAN.CNT 1
                   KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
     PATENT NO.
     JP 63168494 A2 19880712 JP 1986-316033 19861227
PΙ
     Wax suitable for use in prepg. wax paper is manufd. by hydrogenating
     palm stearin and optionally beef tallow to an iodine no. (I) of 1-5.
     Hydrogenation of palm stearin (I 37-42, m.p. 50-52°) to I 1-5
     provided a product useful for prepg. candles, matches, and wax paper.
     palm stearin hydrogenation wax; candle hydrogenated palm stearin;
     match hydrogenated palm stearin; paper wax hydrogenated palm stearin
ΙT
     Tallow
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (hydrogenation of palm oil and, for waxes)
     Palm oil
IT
     RL: RCT (Reactant)
        (hydrogenation of, for waxes)
    Hydrogenation
TT
        (of palm oil, for waxes)
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TΨ
    Waxes and Waxy substances
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
       (prepn. of, by hydrogenation of palm oil)
     1333-74-0
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (hydrogenation, of palm oil, for waxes)
L9 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
AN 1988:495094 HCAPLUS
DN 109:95094
TI Hydrogenation of palm stearin
IN Phadoemchit, Tajchai
PA Bangkok Realty Co. Ltd., Thailand
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
     CODEN: BAXXDU
DT
    Patent
    English
LA
IC
     ICM C11C003-12
CC
    45-3 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
FAN.CNT 1
                   KIND DATE
     PATENT NO.
                                         APPLICATION NO. DATE
     _____
PI GB 2197337 A1 19880518
                                        GB 1986-27486 19861117
AB Wax useful in making candles or match heads is obtained by hydrogenating
     palm stearin or its mixt. with cow tallow to iodine value 1-5.
     melted palm stearin was hydrogenated at 170-180°, 20-140 psi H
    using a Ni catalyst to give a product with iodine value 4.
ST
    palm stearin hydrogenation; cow tallow hydrogenation
    Palm oil
IT
    RL: RCT (Reactant)
        (hydrogenation of, for wax used in candles or match heads)
IT
    Hydrogenation
        (of palm stearin, for wax used in candles or match
       heads)
ΙT
    Fatty acids, reactions
     RL: RCT (Reactant)
       (palm-oil, hydrogenation of, for wax used in candles
       or match heads)
TΨ
     Fatty acids, reactions
     RL: RCT (Reactant)
        (tallow, hydrogenation of, for wax used in candles or match
ΙT
    7440-02-0, Nickel, uses and miscellaneous
     RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
        (catalysts, for hydrogenation of palm stearin and tallow)
ፐጥ
    1333-74-0
     RL: USES (Uses)
        (hydrogenation, of palm stearin, for wax used in
       candles or match heads)
L9 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full-text
    1976:404318 HCAPLUS
DN
    85:4318
    Media, shade and fertilizer influence production of the areca palm,
    Chrysalidocarpus lutescens Wendl
IJΑ
    Poole, Richard T.; Conover, Charles A.
    Agric. Res. Cent., Inst. Food Agric. Sci., Apopka, Fla., USA
CS
   Proc. Fla. State Hortic. Soc. (1976), 88, 603-5
    CODEN: PFSHA7
DΥ
    Journal
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LA English
CC 19-4 (Fertilizers, Soils, and Plant Nutrition)
AB The best title plants were produced under 40% shade (6000-7000 ft-candles) while growing in a medium or 3 parts Florida peat and 1 part mason sand and fertilized 3 times with 0.5 oz 18-6-12 Osmocote/8 in. pot at ~5-month intervals.
ST areca palm fertilizer
IT Chrysalidocarpus lutescens (fertilizer expts. with, with nitrogen and phosphorus and potassium)
IT Fertilizer experiment (with nitrogen and phosphorus and potassium)

(with nitrogen and phosphorus and poptassium, with areca palm
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